all contrabands who have collected here during the war the same privileges as our citizens. Both branches of the City Council have passed resolutions remonstrating

BOUNTIES FOR RECRUITS. Seventy thousand dollars have been paid by the Mayer out of the city treasury for recruits. The city authoriauthorizing increased taxation so as to raise two hundred thousand dollars by loan for the purpose of paying boun-

THE SUPREME COURT. The Supreme Court of the United States has adjourned Over till Monday, to-morrow being Good Friday.

official. WAR DEPARTMENT ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OPP. CE., WASHINGTON, MARCH 24, 1864.

DIBMISSALS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 19, 1864.

Major Frank Backed, 2d Missouri artillery, to date March 16, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for advising and persuading soldiers to desert, making false misters and returns, conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, and conduct prejudicial to good order and minitury discipline.

gentleman, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Surgeon E L. Fenhem, 10th Missouri cavalry, to data March 12, 1864, for absence without leave.

Capt. I aniel H. Conness, 2d Pennsylvania Reserves, to date December I, 1863, for desertion.

Capt. John F Coulter, assistant quartermaster of volunteers, to date March 15, 1864, for drunkenness.

Captain John E Dillon, First Lieutenant Robert Stock date and First Lieutenant James A. Orr. Thirty-fith Indiana Volunteers, to date March S, 1864, for drunkenness, desertion of their commands and unofficer-like conduct, errouseously published March 15, 1864, as Captain John E. Dillon, Thirty toird Indiana Volunteers, First Lieutenant Robert Stockdaie, Thirty-third Indiana Volunteers, and First Lieutenant James A. Orr, Thirty-third Indiana Volunteers

First Licutemant James A. Orr, Thirty-third Indiana Volunteers
Licutemant and Quartermaster Robert C. Wilson, Fifth Illinois cavairy, to date March 12, 1864, for non-rendition of his accounts.

Second Licutemant Charles Stierlin, First Misrouri artillovances, for making faire musters and failing to have certain enlisted men under his command punished for Committing depredations on the property of a private citizen of Missouri.

Second Licutemant A. B. Farnsworth, Eleventh United States infantry, to date February 8, 1864, for absence without proper authority, having been published officially, and failed to appear before the Commission.

The following officers, to date February 24, 1864, for the causes mentioned, having been published officially, and failed to appear before the Commission.

ABSINGR WITHOUT PROPER AUTHORITY.

Burgeon William F. McCurdy, Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Surgeon William F. McCurdy, Eighty-Sevent, Pennsylvania Volunteers
Captain Heory Clayborn, Thirty-eighth Iowa Volunteers
First Lieutenant William G., Ashton, One Hundredth
Pennsylvania Volunteers.
First Lieutenant I., Herrick, Ninth New York cavairy
First Lieutenant O. S. Bröwn, One Hundred and Sixtieth
New York Volunteers.
First Lieutenant Andrew J. Dingman, One-Hundred and
Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteers.
Lieutenant Gustare Scharf, One Hundred and NineSecond Lieutenant William Tindal, Fortieth New York
Volunteers. k Volunteers. nant William Tindal, Fortieth New York Second Lieutenant William Thuas,
Second Lieutenant G. W. McCulloch, Eighth Maryland
Second Lieutenant G. W. McCulloch,

First Lieutenant R. M. Cross, Thirty-sixth Massachu-

DISMISSAL APPROVED.

The order of dismissal heretofore issued in the follow

The order of dismissal heretofore issued in the following case has been approved:

First Lieutenant James H. Brown, First Indiana artillabsone without feave.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

Captain R. M. Taylor, Twelfth New York bavalry, heretofore dismissed, is restored with pay from the date at which he rejoins his regiment for duty, provided the vacancy has not been filled by the Governor of his State.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1864 INCREASE OF BANK AND PAY OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.

Mr. Lans, (rep.) of Ind., from the Military Committee reported favorably on the bill to increase the rank, pay and empluments of the Provost Marshal General, proposing to give that officer the rank and emoluments of a briga LONATION TO THE NEW YORK SANITARY FAIR.

Mr. Morgan, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a memorial of the proprietors of the New York Jun, asking for remission of tax on March 29, in order that the entire receipts

con of tax on March 29, in order that the entire receipts of that day may go to the Sanitary Fair.

Military Interference in State Elections. The bill to prevent military interference in elections came up as unfinished business.

Mr. Howard. (rep.) of Mich., concluded his speech, commenced yesterday. He reviewed at length the question of neutrality in Kentucky at the commencement of the present struggle, and argued that but for the proper interference of the military that State would have, in all probability been the day an rebellion. He detended the orders of General Burnside in reference to elections as being similar to those issued by General McCleilan in Maryland in 1861. He denied that the suberductes of General Burnside had departed from their instructions, and claimed that every act of theirs was pe formed for the protection of loyal voters and the preservation of the State to the Union. He contended that those who opposed a vigorous prosecution of the war, here or obsewhere, should be placed on the same footing with traitors in arms. Mr. Howard said that Governor Bradtord, of Maryland, had been elected under the order of General McCleilan for the protection of the ballot box; and at that election the homorable Senator from Mary land was chosen State Senator. The loyal people of that State and of the occasity of such military interference as was used to prevent traitors from voting. Even now in Mary land the was no law to prevent traitors from voting and it was proper that the military power should preserve the nurity and freedom of the health to be and the party and freedom of the health to be and the party and freedom of the health the party and freedom of the health here.

time of the necessity of such military interference as was used to prevent traitors from voting. Even now in Mary land there was no law to prevent traitors from voting: and it was proper that the military power should preserve the purity and freedom of the bailot box to leyal men. Mr. H. proceeded to show that there had been but a few abuses of military power, either in Maryland or Delaware, and where wrongs had been propertaied they had been promptly redressed.

Mr. RAUSBARR, (opp.) of Del., congratulated his friend from Kentucky (Sr. Powell) upon the partial success of his efforts to institute inquiries into some of the encomities practised upon the rights of the States. The Senator from Michigan denied the necessity of such a bill as this for the reason that it had never been found necessary in the past history of the country. It would call attention to the last that during the war of 1812 political games shaped and controlled the destiny of the country and guided the shap of state through the storm. We had not then political pigmies perched on Airs; but men who formed a constitution as a safectuard against the violence of which we now complain. While the lathers of that instrument lived no one dared to say that a military officer bed a right to invade a State and violate the guarantess of the constitution. The reason such provisions as were in this bill were not heretofore demanded was that a different class of men administered the affairs of the government—men thoroughly and deeply read in the history of constitutional liberty, cherish its principles and main takeing the out the they continued and overturned. He did not hold those military gentlemen responsible who preferred to lord it over peaceable citizens of lord. He held their master at the other end of the avenue, the Pights of the people had been invaded and overturned. He did not hold those military gentlemen responsible who preferred to lord it over peaceable citizens of logo, she cause he had at all times the right to interfere in behalf of the p

Hiberty.

Without concluding, Mr. Saulsbury gave way.

CONGRESSIONAL ARE FOR WESTERN BALEGADE.

Mr. DOGLITTLE, (rep.) of Wis., presented a joint resolution of the State of Wisconsin in relation to railroads runcing from Siox City to Hudson, on the St. Croix Lake, and asking Congressional aid therefor. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Adjourned.

House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, March 24, 1864.

PROPOSED AMENOMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION .
On motion of Mr. Blaine, (rep.) of Me., the Committee on the Judiciary was instructed to inquire into the expe diency of proposing an amendment to the constitution, by striking out the article which forbids the laying a tax on articles exported from any State.

THE EDUCATION OF NAVAL CONSTRUCTORS AND ENGINEERS.

Mr. Rich, (rep.) of Mass.) reported back from the Committee on Naval Affairs the bill providing for the education of naval constructors and engineers at the Naval Academy. It was ordered to be printed and recommit-

THE DELAWARE BAY AND RARITAR RAILROAD.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill declaring the Delaware Bay and Raritan Railroad to be a military and post road.

Mr. Broomall. (rep.) of Pa., said that if this road was military and post road.

Mr. Bromall, (rep.) of Pa., said that if this road was required for military purposes, it could, under the act of 1803, be so taken by the President; and if it was required for nostal purposes, it could be so appropriated, by the act of 1835, without further legislation. Congress, has no right and power to make two lines of a triangle, taken dogether, shorter than the third line, nor to make a straight line, take Cape May in its course. Nor has Congress the right to make itself more ridiculous than it has done herestore. It was beneath the dignity of Congress to interfore in the squabbles of two railroad companies. If we are to have an air line road for our own particular uses, let us have it amenable to our own laws, and not mix correlves up with the jurisdiction of New Jersey, when he looked at that beautiful State he was sorry that she was so near out of the Union, but he would not take part in a petity quarrel because she does not vote right.

Mr. Garrier, (rep.) of Ohio, said the imputation of the motives for the advocacy of this measure was unworthy of this body and of wise legislators. It was a fact that

government has a right to feed itself and its armies, it has a right to use the means to accomplish that purposes. Small tails about New Jersey and Fennsylvania politics, or abort air lines, or crossed lines, will not meet the giganite fact that we must feed our armies, and use the means for increased facilizing between this metropolis and the outside world.

The morning hour expired before Mr. Garfield concluded his spe-ch. Ine subject will not probably come up again before Thursday next.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY BILL.

Mr. FENNON, (rep.) of N. Y., from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments to the Military Academy bill, made a report theren. He explained that the ze-sate proposition authorized the President to appoint cadets from districts not now represented in Congress. This the House struck out, and substituted for it a provision that for one year from the lat of July next an additional cadet shall be appointed for each district, as now provided by law. There were now about two hundred and ninety cadets in the Military Academy, and if that amendment should prevail instead of the proposition of the Senate, it would authorize an addition of about one hundred and ninety cadets in the Military Academy, and if that amendment should prevail instead of the proposition of the Senate, it would authorize an addition of about one hundred and ninety or four hundred cadets, the House amendment was rendered madnissible. So it was agreed by the Committee of Conference to strike out the amendment of the two houses, and leave the law as it now stood, without any additional cadets.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

ANDEMENTS TO THE NATIONAL RANK ACT.

additional cadets
The report of the committee was concurred in.

AMENIMANTS TO THE NATIONAL BANK ACT.
The Hou-e resolved itself into Committee of the Wholes the state of the Union, on the bill amendatory of the

National tank law. Mr. Басока, (орр.) of N. Y., said Mr. Hooper had here of ore written a book on finance, different altogether fro to ore written a book on finance, different altogether fro the light which he had endeavored to shed upon the subjet in his speech of yesterday. The goalt-man has on been a hard money man of the hardest kind in Bosto the light which he had endeavored to shed upon the subject in his speech of yesterday. The gentleman has once been a bard money man of the hardest kind in Seston. But now he advocated paper money currency as a thing pres, not only desirable, but as a necessity. The gentleman had said that the State banks had outlived their usefulness, and therefore must give way to banks created by the authority of the general government. The militis had already been transferred from the State to the general government, and state institutions of all kinds, if not abolished, were being abolished. He (Mr. Brooks) expected to see discussed here the question of street railroads in Chicago, or Lexington, or Milwaukee, or up and down Broadway, with an interested lobby crowding the balls to press the passage of such measures. If the tate power had not gone, it was going. The most prominent federalists and framers of the constitution never contemplated such a consolidation of power as it was proposed to exercise. Mr. Brocks replied at length to Mr. Hooper's positions, and discussed at length the financial condition of the country, showing the evil effects of the inflation of the courter, showing the evil effects of the inflation of the courter, showing the evil effects of the inflation of the courter, showing the switch at suspension of specie payment. The system of the gentleman was tounded on a hard money basis without a suspension of specie payment. The system of the gentleman was tounded on paper entirely. The New York State banks would have redeemed their bills in coin if Congress had not made legal tenders equivalent on their face to gold. He said the bill contemplated overthrowing the sub-trasaury system and was leading to corruption.

Mr. Kernan, (opp.) of N. Y., said this bill gave to the federal government a power far greater than had ever been wielded by any party or set of men in this country. While it professed to put all men on an equality as to hanking there was a clause which really gave the Computolier of the Currency

In last Sunday's paper we published a letter from Jem Mace, champion of England, in which that distinguished master of the manly art of self-defence refuses the chal-lenge of Joe Coburn, the champion of America, to fight him in this country for a certain sum of hard cash and possession of the belt. In the same letter the English. man offered to meet Coburn in his "own dear native ould man offered to meet Coburn in his "own dear native ould ireland," and to pay five hundred dollars towards the American champion's expenses, besides doing everything in his power to insure a fair, game and honorable contest. Coburn has accepted this proposal, and as an earnest of his sincerity has sent over to the odlitor of Bell's Life the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars for the first deposit. Coburn assat he choice of a place in Ireland where the fight shall take place, but leaves the arrangement of time and other minor details to his opponent the seconds and referees. He will leave for England on the lat of May, and in the meantime, we are informed, his friends contemplate giving him a series of grand benefits in this city. Boston and l'hiladelphia. By this means a large sum of money to meet his travelling expenses will be raised, and the champion will leave his adopted country with his pockets full of cash, and the good wishes of the legion of friends, admirers and partisans which he has made. In another column it will be found that he advertises for sale his well known establishment, "The White House," situated in Grand street. It is a fact worthy of mention that white hearly all the other distinguished men of the country are fighting like Kilkenny cats for the possession of the White House, this famous individual is anxious to sell it out for the purpose of getting a belt and a beiting in "ould Ireland."

The above information relative to this new international contest was conveyed to our reporter yesterday morning by Mr. Coburn himself, who called at this office expressly for that purpose. The champion appears to be in the most robust health, stout, blooming and sinewy, with bright and nicroling eyes, which are generally regarded as an infallible test of a sound constitution. It is said be was never in better condition in his life, and a course of

bright and mercing eyes, which are generally regarded as an infallible test of a sound constitution. It is said be was nover in better condition in his life, and a course of judicious training will, it is predicted, make him a dan gerous antagonist for the best lighter in England. His tuli of plack and confident of success, but nevertheless possesses a degree of modesty which, with his good look and propossessing address, makes a most favorable impression upon every one with whom he comes in contact lock in the control of the

Important to Cartmen. Before Judge Cardozo .

MARCH 24 .- Michael N. Bauder vs. Dwight Biscon This was an action brought to recover damages for in-juries received by the plaintiff's horse at the bands of the The parties were both cartmen, doing business in the lower part of the city, and while driving through Greenwich street a collision occurred between their vehicles, by which Bauder's horse was soverely in-jured and laid up for three weeks.

the plaintiff, and was driving a double team on the day of the accident. The defendant's truck was coming down Greenwich street in the middle of the rail track, while the witness was driving up on the right hand side with one wheel inside the track; witness hailed defendant's driver, and told him to hold up for fear of a collision, but the defendant's driver pushed ahead, and while endeavoring to turn out of the track the tail of the truck swung into the plaintiff's horses, and a hook which was fastened in the tail end of the vehicle caught one of the animals between the fore legs, incerating him badly.

The plaintiff deposed that he was obliged to send the horse to a doctor, and that he was not able to use him for three weeks afterwards. The doctor's bill came to \$25. The hook in defendant's truck was exceedingly dangerous; never saw one like it in use before or since the accident. The counsel for the defence moved for a nonsuit, on the ground that there was no carelessness shown on the part the plaintiff, and was driving a double team on the day of

never saw one like it in use before or since the accident.

The counsel for the defence moved for a nonsult, on the ground that there was no carelessness shown on the part of the defendant, and the mere fact of his having a hook in the tail of his truck was not sufficient to make out a case for the plaintiff.

Judge Cardozo thought it was a proper case for the jury, however, and intimated that the counsel for the defence should call his witnesses.

Nelson Underwood was then placed on the stand, for the purpose of showing that on the day of the accident the defendant loaned his truck to the witness, and that it was being driven by one of the witness' employes at the time of the collision; defendant knew nothing about the affair until some time after it happened.

The counsel then proceeded to sum up the evidence in a very spirited manner. The counsel for the plaintiff held that the use of those hooks by defoudant in a crowded city was highly improper, and should be condemned by the jury. He claimed damages to the amount of one nundred dellars; but the jury under charge of the Court, refused to allow anything beyond the doctor's bill, and rendered a verdet of twenty-six dellars damages for the plaintiff accordingly.

Military Affairs.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.

Captain John Connery, of the One Hundred and Seventieth regiment New York State Volunteers, passes through this city yesterday in charge of six hundred men, brought from the Albany rendeavous. The men are sent to the Army of the Potomac.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF

This evening an entertainment will be given by the Municola Association, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the benefit of the proceeds of which will be devoted to the benefit of disabled members, their families, and those of deceased members of the Fourteenth, Forty-eighth and Sixty-seventh regiments New York State Voluntears, of Brocklyn. Major General Euraside is expected to speak, together with others. The musical part of the programme will be carried out by Mr. S. C. Campbell, Mrs. Abbot, Mrs. Mozari, Mr. William Castle, Master Emil and Mollenhauer.

The Cage of Inhuman Treatment.

MR. AND MRS. BOWMAN RELD TO BAIL.

By direction of Coroner Ranney, William H. Bowman and his wife, Mary C. Bowman, of No. 450 West Fortyfourth street, who stand charged with cruel and inhuman treatment to their nephew, John Bowman, five and a half years of age, who died, as reported in yesterday afternach, appeared at the Coronega office yesterday afternoon and gave ball to answer my indictment which the Grand Jury may find against them. Mrs. Bowman was required to give bonds in \$1,000 and her husband \$600. SPRING FASHIONS.

OPENING DAY IN THE METROPOLIS.

Enormous Increase in the Price of Dry Goods.

Only the Most Costly Materials in Demand,

20.,

Every one must admit that a fine day is an essential element in the success of a fashionable "opening;" for and sends bevies of fashionables fluttering through the brilliant show rooms scattered over the city. It is the the danger of disappointment considerably; but they cling to the equinoctial season as tenaciously as if the least change would violate the traditional proprieties of the profession, and the result is frequently an unfavora ble "opening" day, and disappointment all round. This season there has been a good deal of impatience manifested for the appearance of the new styles; for, in addition to the natural curiosity to know and see what Fashion was providing for us, the genial weather beavy winter garments and bonnets, &c., seem altogather unsuitable and out of place. And though the equinox prought us a touch of winter, in its roughest mood, that impression remained in full force, and every one was on view of the new styles and to secure the "pick and

price of dry goods tells on the millinery business, and prices are going steadily up. The materials that enter into the composition of bonnets, expensive at all times, have this season risen unprecedentedly, and the result is apparent in the enhanced prices that prevail. Strange rather an incentive; for now-a-days bonnets, as well as other articles, are prized in proportion to their cost pery establishments short of fifteen dollars or twenty

dollars, and some even go higher.

Everything indicates that the coming season will be on of reckless expense. Every department of the dry good business tells the same story, and everywhere prepara fact. This was evident in the millinery and dry goods openings, and must have been apparent to the most un bservant saunterer through piles of costly goods or rows of splendid bonnets.

Yesterday, contrary to all expectations, was favorable for the votaries of fashion, the spasmedic snow storm of the day before having passed without leaving a trace save in the deeper blue of the sky, and, consequently, they were out in full force, and throughout the day con-tinued their labor of love with unabated zeal and industry, and the twilight found them comparing and classify ing the different styles preparatory to a final decision. We have never seen a more successful opening or one that promised more satisfactory results; for, though some undecided characters vibrated, pendulum-like, between two extremes, the majority jumped to conclusions at once, and secured what struck their fancy. Indeed, yesterday was a day of business as well as of pleasure, as the following establishments, which were crowded

the following establishments, which were crowded throughout the day, could testify:—

Broadwax — A. M. Stewart, Madame Harris, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Simmons, L. Binns, Mrs. S. P. Lovett, Madame Barronne, Mrs. Mulchinock, Mrs. C. Levins and Mrs. J. H. Gosson, Madame Walton, A. Hathaway, G. W. Bass ford, Thos. James,

WAVSRIEY PLACE.—Mme. Benedict.

CLINTON PLACE.—Mme. Austen, Mme. Drey.

EAST THEFERNIN STREET.—Mme J. Finiels.

GANAL STREET.—Madama Railings, Thos. & J. G. Johnson, Coley & Leonard, K. & R. Gailler, Mrs. W. Walsh & Miss B. A. Tierney, Mrs. Barton, Miss J. Smith, C. W. Palmer, Welch & Burke, M. Daly, M. A. Clune, Mrs. Johnston.

Palmer, Weich & Burke, H. Bally, H. A. Claude, Min. Ston.
Division Strekt.—Madame Werner, Madame Salomon,
Mrs. M. Feeley, Wm. Openhym, H. Openhym, J. Spence's
Sons, Mrs. L. Isaacs
Sixth Avenue.—Mrs. Ringgold, M. T. Higgins, Madame
Selover, Madame Faiconi, Mrs. Ayer & Miss Shugg, Mrs.
Roid, Miles. 1.6 Fevre.
Bishecker Strekt.—Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. H. L. Carpenter.
Walker Strekt.—R. Thompson & Co.
Bowert.—Mrs. J. W. Dompsoy, Miss Hall, Miss M.
Jamleson.

amieson.
Spieng Strept.—Mrs. Rumrill.
Spieng Strept.—Mrs. J. Reid.
West Fourth Street.—Mrs. J. Reid.
Fulton Street, Brooklyn.—J. B. Armstrong.

BONNETS.

we have ever seen, and we think it would be impossible to devise anything more becoming or in better taste. They are a great improvement on those worn last season, both in grace of outline and beauty of arrangement, and avor. Indeed we rather expect our fashionables will be taken by storm this season; for the modistes have evithink their arrangements are too perfect and their plans too well digested to fear defeat. They concentrated all ly successful opening, such as we have not seen for many

crape, chip, siik, straw and leghorn; the trimmings generally lace, flowers and ribbons. Plaid ribbons are in favor just now; they do not occupy the first rank in public estimation, it is true; but they are in a position of ferring the quiet elegance of the blended shades of green and blue, others the gay and glowing beauty of the royal

modest prominence, and plave their admirers, some preferring the quiet elegance of the blended shades of green and blue, others the gay and glowing beauty of the royal Stuart tartan. Strictly speaking, there is no especial color in fashion; but now, as in every other season, there are favorite shades, and chief among these are paille, ophelia, rose de chene, sea green, &c. The first color is all the rage in Paris; and we do not wonder; for to many its pale, delicate beauty would appear preferable to brilliancy or depth of tone.

The new bonnets have, generally speaking, soft crowns; the capes are shorter, the front closer, and the trimming driven from the side of the bonnet by the arrangement of the bair clusters over the forche ad. These are the points of resemblance which are common to all establishments; but the style, the arrangement, the finish, the perfection of minute details, and the harmony of the whole design, constitute the points of difference, and affix to the productions of each modiste the stamp of individuality. On these points individual taste is at liberty to display itself; for Fashion, like a wise sovereign, only demands allegiance on essential matters, such as size and shape, leaving her subjects free on minor details. In the midst of this enforced uniformity it is pleasant to come upon come daring innovation, striking, piquant and fresh as the spring itself; and this piesure we enjoyed yesterday. If the "Chapeau Madeline" does not create a furor among our fashionable belies we can only say, in the words of Bob Acres, "They are not what we took them for;" for it is the oddest, prettiest, most purzing, and at the same time the most becoming and diringue, specimen of the genus bonnet we have ever seen. It is without a face capor inside trimming of any kind. The front is split in the contre, rounded and rolled back on the side crown, and in the cleft is inserted a turt of moss and term, whence apprays of booming beather emerge to fall in wild luxuriance over the crown. The cape, which is so ar

erect and unyielding plumes of the same gluncing mate rist. The effect of this unit we ornament was old and preasure, and many preferred its monolight radiance to the gittlering of the crystef dawdrops. The cape was pointed and trimined with straw friege, redembeling threaded petein of the tily of the valoy, and over the forehead fell a trimined with straw friege, redembeling threaded petein of the tily of the valoy, and over the forehead fell a trimined with straw friege, it is to be an ended a solitary white paney.

In contrast with the exquisite and costly hats we have described were some rough and reading, trimmed with bright Stoart plaid, and like a runte beauty beside a city belie, I sing nothing by the contrast. The carie was plaid; a plaid fanchon, trimmed with real face, and caught in the cuttre with a straw minherry, covered the crown, and strings of the same material, a yard long and a quarter of a yard wide, completed the bounet. Inside trimmings, yellow roses, black lace and stream ribbon we should think the noveltier presented this senson would drive the round nats totally out of favor. That they should have pleased the public eye so long is one of those mysteries of fashion that poor common sense is unable to graphs with or comprehend; for they lack every essential to recommend them, and are as unsulable for promenide as the riding habit, to which they properly belong. Young mis es may wear them at any time; but, with tull dress, they outrage every sense of fitness.

It is worthy of notice that promenade bonnets for the spring and summer will be as stylish and elegant as carriage bats, and a trogether in keeping with the magnificence that characterizes every department of a tady's wardrobe.

While on the subject of millinery, we may remark that Lord & Taylor have o ened a department for mourning millinery, in which were exhibited some beautiful speci-

widow's hat to the atylish bonnet designed for second mournists.

Passing from Broadway and the east side of the city, to which not very long ago the millinery business was confined, we discover that in the west side "opening day" is universally observed, and the millinery establishments are as much crowded as the most fashionable exhibition rooms on Broadway. In Higgins' the display was unusually fair, consisting of overy variety of ladies, and children's hals, in the newest styles and of the richest material, and straw goods of every description, from the coarse rough and ready to the finest split flustable. The taste evinced in the arrangement and finish of the bounds in this establishment would have done credit to many a store in Broadway, and certainly deserved the encomiums so lavishly bestowed on them.

As the year revolves, and brings with it that delightful season of equinoxes and "openings" when Fashion, the chameleon goddess, issues her proclamations and lays down her laws, we, as faithful historiaus, take up the pen to record ber variations and publish to the world hor decrees. We must first premise that the most noticeable feature in her inaugural levees, and one that cannot fall to strike the most careless observer, is the perfect free-dom of choice accorded to her votaries. The stringent say, are gone. To be sure, we can find them in the political code; but what of that, as long as the realm of

tical code; but what of that, as long as the realm of Fashion is free? Who would be insone enough to institute any comparison between the relative value of liberty in the choice of a color or the complexion of a vote? Certainly not we.

In the dress department we have nothing absolutely new in materials to chronicle; but we have all the old favorites reproduced in new or favorite designs. The heavy winter goods are replaced by those light, elegant, airy fabrics that come in with the zephyrs, and remind us of sulry days and seaside breezes. For the intermediate season we have silks, and at no previous opening have we seen such a magnificant display of these goods. The chameleon silks in Stewart's are the most exquisite specimens of the kind we have ever seen. One was of pale green and delicate violet, blending harmoniously together, over which a ray of sunlight appeared to linger lovingly. Another beautiful combination consisted of a soft dove color magents and weven sunshine. These styles are very fashionable in Paris at present, made conside.

ger lovingly. Another beautiful combination consisted of a soft dove color magenta and woven sunshine. These styles are very fashionable in Paris at present, made ensitie.

In the same establishment they have some cheen moire antiques, which form a pleasing variety to the customary self color of this material.

The extraordinary advance in the price of silks only increases the ardor of our New York belies to possess them, and no price is deemed too high and no article too costly to purchase. Can we believe in financial embarrassments, or a coming crash, when we see in Stewart's came? hair shawls worth from nine hundred dollars, and what may be considered comparatively common shawls for two hundred and twenty five dollars, and no lack of purchasers; for, as a rule, the higher the price the quicker the sale: The lace shawls deserve more notice than a mere record of their price. The flounced shawl has entirely disappeared, and is supplanted by the single shawl, or it would be more correct to say the half square, which has the advantage over its predecessor of displaying the pattern to more advantage. One of those shown us especially deserving admiration was a Crantilly lace shawl, of a gossamer texture and of a pattern of remarkable beauty. In the centre was a bouquet of exquisite flowers—the full blown rose, the opening rossbud, the dropping lily, with its long lances late leaf and rare tropical flowers—the whole enclosed in a rich and heavy border, that looked more like Corinthian mouldings than anything we can like it to. Having some knowledge of these matters, we shrink appalled the amount of labor one of these shawls represents, and from that view could think seven hundred dollars. The lama is a very pretty and inexpensive shawl, ranging from thirty to sixty dollars. It is as fine as lace, and the pattern size of our fair readers we have visited more than one establishment, and shall proceed to lay before them the result of our labors. In Lord & Taylor's we were shown some splendid silks in orn color, pink, b

parasols, which renders them rather expensive articles, one was made of hine silk, covered with white pointed applique; the other, white silk covered with Chantilly lace.

In the same establishment we saw some beautiful Paris shawls, in new and elegant designs, that sell for one hundred and seventy five dollars, and Palsiey shawls, of the finest texture and richest borders, for one hundred and eighty dollars. For the warm days of July and August they have raw silk shawls from sit to ten dollars; light plaids, challes and genadine, &c.

The mantillas and other outside garments are marked this season by such bewildering variety that they would require an entire article to do them justice. At present we can but refer to them and draw attention to this fact, which promises buyers a wide field to select from and the irgest liberty of choice.

The different styles for the corsage are so varied that choice is rather embarrassing, and, though all are equally pretty, yet all age not equally becoming to every figure. The pointed waists in all their manifold forms have entirely superseded the beit waist, which is now decidedly parze. Pointed waists in all their manifold forms have entirely superseded the beit waist, which is now decidedly parze. Pointed waists are made with the sharp single point, with two points, with square lappets, or the rounded waist. The back of the corsage is rashioned to correspond with the front, with this difference, that the points are longer and larger. The back is sometimes cut with a square basque, that extends from one side seam to the other. Dresses are worn high to the throat and buttoned in front, except for bail or evening costume, when low-neck dresses are the style. We have seen in Madame Demorest's, among other olegant noveltice, a very elegant and stylish waist called the "Marguerite." It is out low and square, with diffinion-tive sleeves, or rather epaulets. The corsage extends below the waist, falling over the hips with a graceful sweep, ending in Vandyke points. This elegant styl

every possible way, with bands, with ruches and with lace.

BIE SLEEVE.

In this important part of the dress we have as much variety as in the corsage; but the coat sleeve is the favorite. Sleeves are now made with cape, or epaulets, which have a very pretty effect with the coat sleeve, and give an opportunity for disposing of a little more trimming. By the way, the more expensive the materials and the trimmings become, the more desirable it is to consume a large quantity of both. The coat sleeve is trimmed down the soam and on the epaulet and cuffs, and sometimes with perpendicular or norizontal bands of velvet. The flowing sleeve is still to be seen, and will be more popular as the warm weather advances. The slashed sleeve, with under puffings, is also in favor, and a bost of other indescribable shapes are struggling into notice. These coat sleeves, be it remembered, are loose enough to admit of a small under sleeve.

The swelling amplitude which has characterized the skirt for so many seasons is in no way diminished, although the favorage of the same of the start of the skirt for so many seasons is in no way diminished, although the favorage of the start of the skirt for so many seasons is in no way diminished, although

The swelling amplitude which has characterized the skirt for so many seasons is in no way diminished, although the framework on which it is displayed has shrunk considerably, and been curtailed of its fair proportions. The passion for triminings is at the spring tide just now, and the skirt is beized on as affording the largest field for display and operations. We have flutings, and pullings, and bias folds, and bands of veivet, and two or three rows of ruching and fringe, and bugle gimp, and sometimes a combination of two or more of these different styles, until the trimining has become more expensive than the dress itself. It is curious to observe the stratagems resorted to to increase the amount of trimining. First we have it put on straight round the bottom of the skirt, then above that we see graceful undulations of trimining, and the spaces between are filled with rosettes of laces or bows of veivet. Another effective and ingenious device is to throw up the trimining pyramidally at each breach aimost half the length of the skirt. Of course the plain skirt is still worn: It is never out of fashion.

MILWAUKER, March 24, 1864. Boats for Idaho leave La Crosse on the 16th of April and St. Joseph on the 24th of April. The river is closed again, and the ice will not admit of their leaving scouer. Coroners' Inquests.

PARIL AFFRAY BETWEEN PARTNERS -For some time past Thomas CoGowan and Patrick Bremuan have been doing b smeas as partners in the sale of ploture frames and it messes of the late Archbishop Hughes. Some trouble having operated betaeen toem on Tuesday afternoon, Meriowan directed a man from about they purchased picture frames, at 35 Park street, to let Brennan have no more goods on his account. Economa, being present at the time became made excited, and a quarrel connect between the partners. Buring the fight Brennan struck Metiowan on the head with a large piece of glass, lofficting what at the time was thought to be only a severe path. A doctor was called, and after having his wound dressed, Metiowan proceeded to his realisence, 31 Park street, where he continued to grow worse, and died at the o'clock on Wednesday night Some two hours after McGowan's death the Sixth precinct police were nest informed of the occurrence, and made search for reman, but it was accertained that he had del from the city. Co oner Naumanu was vesterday notified to hold an injured on the body of McGowan. Br. Wooster Beach, Jr., male a post mortem examination, and on opouing the head it was found that a pince of glass had penetrated the skull on the left side, and extending through to the brain, ruptured a blood vessel, thereby causing compression and as bequent death. No testimpsy was taken in the matter, and the impuest will be held to day. Doceased was thirty-three years of age, said a native of Ireland. Vigilant efforts will be made to secure the arrest of Brondan.

quest at Bell-yue Hospital on the body of Bernard Brophy, who died from jojuries received on the 17th instant

The Sickness at Long Branch. REPORT OF DRS. SAYRE AND MURPHY ON THE DIS-EASE—THIRTY-SEVEN DEATHS OUT OF NINERY CASES, ETC.

Dr. Sayre, the resident physician, and Dr. Murphy, the Realth Commissioner, who were requested by his Honor the Mayor to visit Long Branch and examine into the character of the disease there prevailing, made a report to him yesterday morning on the subject. Th gentlemen state that they arrived at Long Branch on the

gentlemen state that they arrived at Long Branch os the afternoon of the 22d instant, and devoted two melots and a day to the exemination of the disease. There have been ninety cases and thirty-sever deaths at Long Branch and its vicinity since the breaking out of the disease. The popular impression that no recoveries have taken place after an attack is thus seen to be erroueous.

The disease commences with a vicinity this many distage lasts about sixteen hours. During this many distage lasts about sixteen hours. During this many distressed period is from two to three days, after which convelesced may take place. The most alarming symptoms are congestion of the bead and a nervous paralysis, which, until removed, render the administration of remedies ineffective. The ucchinical name of the disease is cerebro spinal meningitis, and the membranes of the brain and spinal mirrow are the seat of inflammation.

Two post mortem examinations were made by Dra. Sayre and Murphy, and the facts thus revealed showed that the disease is amenable to treatment. There is nothing peculiar or mysterious, it is neither contagious nor infectious, nor are there any atmospheric conditions which were obvious to cause its existence. There are no swamps or stagnant water in the vicinity from which the presence of malaria might be influed, on the contrary, the situation is on sandy soil, and open to the pure air of the ocean.

The diet of many who have been selzed has been bad.

tion is on sandy soil, and open to the pure air of the ocean.

The diet of many who have been seized has been bad. Flour made from spoiled grain has been employed as an article of domestic consumption, and a substitute for coffee made to a considerable extent from amutted rye has been used. It is the custom of many families to burn kerosene lamps all night, the wick being put down. This vittaies the air, and fills the sleeping apartments with an impure gas. Every case of the disease (and the physicians visited all now sick) could be traced to distinct causes—the depression of the system by improper food, by breathing foul air, or by fear and moral influences of a dispiriting character. Exposure to cold or fatigue then would bring on the attack.

Dr. Sayre, in conclusion, said that he intended to embody his observations at length in a report to the Academy of Modicine.

· City Intelligence. ALLEGED MURDER OF A CANAL BOAT CAPTAIN .- About two o'clock yesterday afternoon, while George W. Albro. of Rochester, was loading his canal boat, Pride of the West, with coal, from the vessel John H. Ryersou, at pier No. 20 fast river, one of the 'long-shore hands, who were assisting him, struck him on the head with a large piece of coal, smeshing in his skull. He was conveyed towards the City Hospitai by officer Handy, but he died before reaching there. His remains were then taken to the Second precinct station house, where an inquest will be held this morning. It appears that some aitercation had occurred during the day between Cartain albro and the men, and while the former was stoo; ing down to lay some pisoks on the bottom of the boat the fatal missile was thrown. The Captain's syn identifies one of the men, named Jamos Foley, as the alleged marderer. After a ditigent search by officers Handy and Sandford, Foley and his two companions, whose names are John Mullins and Robert McComb, were arrested last night and lodged in the station house.

"A Bio Tunga."—Placards were posted about the city yesterday, directed to the working classes, and contain-

yesterday, directed to the working classes, and containing an expose of the extravagance of the city and county governments. Fifteen millions of dollars per year, lifty thousand per week, seven thousand per day, and eighty-three dollars per minute, are represented as the rate of expenditure, while during the administration of Adams the whole cost for the working of the United States govern-ment was only about thirteen millions, or two millions less than the cost of the government machinery of this county. The placards attracted very general attention yesterday, and were read by thousands.

A PURIM MASQUERADE AND CIVIC BALL of the young 'Bachelors' Dramatic and Social Union" will take place this evening at Irving Hall. The members of this popular and patriotic society have gone to much expense and trouble in their endeavors to make this one of the first balls of the season.

o'cleck last night a fire broke out in a frame stable rear of 34 and 36 Mulberry street. There were six horses in

PORTLAND, Mo., March 23, 1864.

A storehouse on Hobson's wharf, containing hay belonging to the government, with heading and box shooks,

A Miracle in Perfumery, Phalon & Son's Extract of the Night Blooming Cerous may well be called The fluid, when dropped upon the robe, the glove, the hand kerchief, soon evanorates, without leaving a stain; the ex-quisite tragrance, on the other hand, remains permanently, PHALON & SON, New York. Sold by all druggists.

Fersons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer they will not try the esistented in the property of the part of the property of the prope

situde, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer they will not try the esistented of they will not try the esistented of the try that the esistented of the try that they are now manufactured to the try the highest medical activities, and warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must superacted all other tonics where a healthy, gentle simulant is required.

They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must superacted all other tonics where a healthy, gentle simulant is required.

They originally the system and invigorate.

They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They purity the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They oure dyspepsia and consulpation.
They oure Distribution and Consulpation.
They oure Distribution and Choices Morbus.
They make the weak stome, the languald brilliant, and are exhausted nature is great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Callasya bark, wintergreen, assasfras, roota and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure 3t. Croix rum. For particulars see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of imposters, Examine every bottle. See that it has our private United States stamp unmutitated over the cork, with plantation scene and our signature on a fine steel plate side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in built is an impostor. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the United States law, and will be so prosecuted by us. We already have sure eye on evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, process, physicians, hotels, salouns, stemboats and country stores.

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